

REPORT

OF

THE MANAGERS

OF

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

FIFTH MONTH 14, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA:

HENRY B. ASHMEAD, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER

SANSOM STREET ABOVE ELEVENTH.

1860

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OFFICERS AND MANAGERS
OF
HAVERFORD COLLEGE,

1860.

SECRETARY.

CHARLES ELLIS.

TREASURER.

JOHN M. WHITALL.

MANAGERS.

THOMAS KIMBER,
CHARLES YARNALL,
TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
CHARLES ELLIS,
SAMUEL HILLES,
ISAIAH HACKER,
SAMUEL RHOADS,
GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.
JEREMIAH HACKER,
MARMADUKE C. COPE,
JOHN M. WHITALL,
ANTHONY M. KIMBER,
THEO. E. BEESLEY, M. D.

WISTAR MORRIS,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
JOSEPH W. TAYLOR, M. D.,
HARRISON ALDERSON,
DAVID SCULL,
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
JAMES WHITALL,
WILLIAM BETTLE,
HUGH D. VAIL,
HAYDOCK GARRIGUES,
EDWARD GARRETT,
BENJAMIN V. MARSH,
JAMES CAREY THOMAS, M. D.



OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

SECRETARY—CHARLES YARNALL.

COMMITTEE ON INSTRUCTION.

Thomas Kimber,	Harrison Alderson,
Charles Yarnall,	William S. Hilles,
Marmaduke C. Cope,	William Bettle,
Jeremiah Hacker,	James Whitall,
John M. Whitall,	Hugh D. Vail.
Samuel Rhoads,	

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND ECONOMY.

Wistar Morris,	James Whitall.
Marmaduke C. Cope,	T. Wistar Brown.

COMMITTEE ON PROPERTY.

John M. Whitall,	Haydock Garrigues,
Wistar Morris,	Edward Garrett.
Dr. Joseph W. Taylor,	

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY AND APPARATUS.

Charles Yarnall,	T. Wistar Brown,
Anthony M. Kimber,	Hugh D. Vail.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS.

Charles Yarnall,	James Whitall,
John M. Whitall,	George Howland, Jr.
Thomas Kimber,	Dr. James Carey Thomas.
Marmaduke C. Cope,	

CLASSIFICATION OF MANAGERS (NOT MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON INSTRUCTION), TO VISIT THE COLLEGE.

1860.

<i>Fifth month</i>	Charles Ellis, Haydock Garrigues.
<i>Sixth month</i>	Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, Dr. T. E. Beesley.
<i>Seventh month</i>	Vacation.
<i>Eighth month</i>	"
<i>Ninth month</i>	Samuel Hilles, Anthony M. Kimber.
<i>Tenth month</i>	Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, T. Wistar Brown.
<i>Eleventh month</i>	David Scull, Benjamin V. Marsh.
<i>Twelfth month</i>	T. Wistar Brown, Wistar Morris.

1861.

<i>First month</i>	Anthony M. Kimber, Haydock Garrigues.
<i>Second month</i>	Charles Ellis, Edward Garrett.
<i>Third month</i>	Samuel Hilles, Townsend Sharpless.
<i>Fourth month</i>	Charles Ellis, David Scull.

FACULTY.

PRINCIPAL.

* * * *

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND NATURAL SCIENCE,
DR. PAUL SWIFT.

PROFESSOR OF LATIN AND GREEK LANGUAGES AND ANCIENT LITERATURE,
THOMAS CHASE, A. M.

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, ETC.,
MOSES C. STEVENS,

TEACHER OF THE ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT,
TIMOTHY NICHOLSON.

TUTOR,
THOMAS WISTAR, A. B.

SUPERINTENDENT,
TIMOTHY NICHOLSON.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT,
CHARLES ATHERTON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

TO HAVERFORD SCHOOL ASSOCIATION :

The occurrences of the year which has just closed have not materially differed from the previous experience of our Institution. The number of students, although not equal to the capacity of the College, is about the average of former years. The friends who filled the positions of superintendent and matron having resigned, Timothy Nicholson was appointed in the place of the former, and our friend Elizabeth B. Hopkins, who, for several years had usefully filled the office of matron, has resumed that position. The superintendent residing out of the College in the house erected on the grounds by the managers, and retaining the charge of the Academical Department, is aided in the performance of his duties by Charles Atherton. The managers are gratified in being able to report that these arrangements have proved very satisfactory. The discipline of the College has been well sustained, harmony and mutual respect exist between the officers and the students, while the domestic arrangements have been greatly improved and the comfort of the family increased.

The course of study has been thoroughly pursued under the accomplished teachers in the several departments. On this important subject we do not deem it necessary to dwell, as an interesting paper from the faculty will accompany this report, and to it the managers refer the association.

Thirty years have passed since the movements were begun which resulted in the establishment of Haverford School. It may not be amiss therefore briefly to recur to the record of the

motives which controlled the efforts of its founders and to the ends which they had in view.

In the early part of the year 1830, meetings of Friends were held in Philadelphia and the city of New York, to consider "the disadvantages under which the youth of our society labor in obtaining a liberal education."

The result of these conferences was the conclusion to found an Institution in "some central position, and to an extent adequate to the wants of Friends on this continent, in which a course of instruction may be given as extensive and complete as in any literary institution in this country; plainness and simplicity of dress and deportment be strictly maintained and enforced, and the minds of the pupils be at the same time imbued with the principles of the Christian religion as always maintained by the Society of Friends; that they may be thus prepared under the Divine blessing to become religious men and useful citizens."

Haverford School thus founded was opened on the 28th of the Tenth Month, 1833. The views of its founders were thus briefly expressed in a report of the managers to the association in the following month. "In deciding with the aid of the council of teachers upon a course of study, the board has been guided by the undoubted truths, that instruction to be availing must be thorough; that the knowledge acquired must be made to bear upon the moral and intellectual character of the student, and that the great principles of Christianity cannot without imminent hazard be separated from the pursuit of learning."

"To provide for our youth the opportunity of becoming sound scholars is not now a matter of mere expediency, but of incumbent duty; to provide it under circumstances of seclusion from evil associations must be the wish of every Christian parent; to add to the means of the highest mental culture the advantages of pious example and sound religious instruction, is really to secure for our members that guarded education which has ever been deemed one of the great safe guards of our profession."

In a paper issued by the board in 1832, the following passage

occurred which may well be added as illustrating the motives which influenced the establishment of our Institution. "That learning which a few centuries ago was confined to the wealthy, is now diffused through the mass of the community, and its light is continually augmenting and spreading * * * * The alternative is not, in this age and in this country, between a safe ignorance and a hazardous knowledge. It is between a safe knowledge and a hazardous ignorance. For however our education may be contracted, we cannot in our necessary intercourse with men avoid receiving impressions of one kind or another from those who read and speculate; and the mind which is not well grounded in just principles, will be blown about by every wind of doctrine, and be peculiarly liable to be dazzled by the glitter of false learning."

Although the experience of the managers, some years since, convinced them that modifications in the rules governing admissions into the Institution were unavoidable; and though at a later period the school was converted into a College, yet they have in no respect departed from the *principles* of its founders. It has ever been, and is now, their earnest desire, that those convictions in which the Institution originated should be faithfully carried out. The changes which have occurred since the date of the papers from which the above extracts are taken, have confirmed every sentiment, and strengthened every argument in favor of the views which they advocate. There never has been a time when the influence of well disciplined minds was more needed in this country. There never has been a time when we were more earnestly called upon, by such aids as it may be in our power to afford, to prepare our young men to grapple with speculative opinions, and to resist the inroads of licentiousness, whether in life or habits of thought.

We believe that Haverford College is, to a very considerable extent, carrying out these ends. Earnestly desiring to promote them by such agencies as are in their power, the managers ask the co-operation of Friends on this continent in maintaining the Institution on its original ground. They have regretted that the number of Friends' sons frequenting the College from other

States has declined. It was as a central Institution for the higher training that it was supported by members of our religious society from the different yearly meetings. The comprehensiveness of its aims, its enlarged facilities for instruction, its devotion to the higher branches alone, or with very little exception, enable it to do far more for the intellectual culture of its students than can be done by institutions whose plans attempt to combine elementary teaching with instruction in a collegiate course. In one or the other of these objects, this combination is usually unsuccessful, and it too often fails in both its aims. The changes which have taken place in the educational arrangements amongst Friends in this country might greatly aid in fitting students to enter upon the Haverford course: they will generally fail as substitutes for that course.

The religious instruction of the students continues to be an object of much interest to the board. A special committee is charged with the care of this important subject. Beside the daily morning and evening reading of the Holy Scriptures, recitations from them take place on Fifth day mornings, the two higher classes reading the New Testament in the original Greek. On First day afternoon, one of the officers, or frequently one of the managers, reads to them on religious subjects, mostly from the writings of Friends.

The managers recur with much interest to the results of Haverford training upon those, especially, who have completed the course of study there. It is believed that an unusually large proportion of our graduating classes are, in most respects, reflecting credit upon the efficiency of the instruction, and on the distinguishing features of the Institution, combining, as we do, a thorough collegiate course with the self restraint and discipline of a family, the great evils of those colleges where students are under the oversight of their officers only during recitations, are avoided, while opportunities for the exertion of refining and religious influences are greatly increased.

The usefulness of the fund for gratuitous education continues to be very apparent. Yet it is to be regretted that more of our young men are not preparing themselves for admission by tho-

rough elementary training and application to those subjects, a knowledge of which is required before entering College. It is not easy to estimate the benefits which would result to our religious society and to the community, if our schools were generally placed in charge of earnest, conscientious men, fitted by systematic culture for the profession of teaching.

The financial results of the past year are not as satisfactory as could be wished. The large outlay consequent on the change in the management of the farm has as yet produced but small returns. A change in the financial arrangements has been made, by which the former system of purchasing on credit has been relinquished and the cash system adopted. In settling the outstanding indebtedness, bills which had not been presented in proper season, and which have been discharged during the past year, contribute to swell the apparent deficiency. Notwithstanding these deductions, it is evident that the comprehensive course of instruction now given cannot be conducted but at a large cost, and believing it to be their duty to make the College as nearly as possible self sustaining, the board has decided to advance the charge for board and tuition for all students to \$300 per annum, to take effect at the opening of the winter term.

The large amount of money invested in the farm, containing about two hundred and twenty acres, and the very small returns from it, even under the most favorable circumstances, have induced the managers to look towards disposing of such portions as can be separated from the estate required for the use of the College. It has been proposed to open a road along or near the eastern boundary of the property, fronting on which a number of eligible lots it is thought might be usefully sold off to Friends who may incline to erect dwellings thereon. Besides the pecuniary results, it is believed that the vicinity of a number of Friends interested in the Institution would be of great value to it, and to the meeting for worship, which is now very much reduced. The managers therefore suggest to the association that they be authorized to make sale of such portions of the real estate as they may think expedient, and should this be

united with, they propose that the form of a minute herewith submitted, be adopted by the corporation.

The managers would not fully discharge their duty did they not again present to Friends generally the claims of Haverford College upon the liberality of those who are about to provide for the distribution of their estates after their decease. The cost of maintaining the Institution is large, but it makes ample returns in the wide diffusion of knowledge; in the preparation of young men for the profession of teaching; and in the elevation of the standard of education within our limits. The burden of its support must necessarily fall on the comparatively few who duly estimate the influence of sound learning, and have the means of promoting it; the benefits are felt by all classes of society.

The financial results of the year will be found in the statement herewith submitted.

Since the last meeting of the association, the managers have had to regret the loss of two valued members of the board. Our friend, Edward Yarnall, had, from its origin, taken a deep interest in the Institution. For many years he has been one of its most active and useful managers. His efficient labors were continued so long as declining health permitted; his interest terminated only with his life. Our friend, Dr. Richard H. Thomas, of Baltimore, although he seldom was able to meet the board, fully appreciated, and to the extent of his opportunities promoted its objects. In the loss of both these beloved friends, their colleagues feel that an influence has been withdrawn which was always exerted to promote, in its highest sense, the welfare of the College and that of its students.

By the will of our late friend, Edward Yarnall, a legacy of five thousand dollars is left to this corporation, the income of which is to be applied to the support of free scholarships in the College.

By direction of the Managers,

CHARLES YARNALL, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE FACULTY

TO THE

MANAGERS OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE,

ON THE CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION, AND ITS ADVANTAGES
AS A SEMINARY OF LEARNING.

It is believed that few places in the country offer greater facilities than Haverford for young men who desire to obtain a sound and systematic education, such as shall develop all their intellectual powers harmoniously, and prepare them for usefulness in life. The course of study is more extended and complete than that in the majority of the American colleges; and in thoroughness of instruction,—a point of much more consequence than the variety of subjects or the number of pages studied—we believe that no institution surpasses our own.

Some exposition of the course of study may be interesting, both as unfolding the general theory on which it is based, and as showing the extent of the educational facilities presented.

GREEK AND LATIN CLASSICS.

In the Greek and Latin classics, every opportunity is offered of gaining accomplished scholarship. Preferring things to names, the College has placed in its course for the first two years some books a knowledge of which is required for admission into many colleges; but, as daily recitations in this department are required throughout the *four years*, the Haverford student, at graduation, will not compare unfavorably, in classical attainments, with the average of the graduates of our first and oldest universities. In his course he will have read, in addition to several books of Xenophon and Homer, two of the tragedies of Æschylus, Sophocles, or Euripides; the Oration

of Demosthenes on the Crown; and portions of Thucydides; and in Latin, besides several books of Virgil and Livy, and Orations of Cicero, the Odes and some of the Epistles of Horace; the Histories, or the Germania and Agricola, of Tacitus; the first book of Cicero's Tusculan Disputations, with the Somnium Scipionis; and the Captivi of Plautus. He will also have had exercises in writing both languages; and instruction in history, antiquities, and classical geography in connection with his daily lessons. The most approved mural maps are provided, to aid the student; and the library presents the best manuals of biography, mythology, antiquities, and geography.

It is aimed in this department to improve and cultivate the taste by the study of the great masterpieces of antiquity, and to train and strengthen the reasoning powers, by the analysis of words and thoughts required in translation, and particularly by the investigation of the syntax of the Greek and Latin—the best practical logic which science affords.

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

The course in Mathematics and Astronomy extends through the four years, and embraces the following subjects: Geometry, Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying, Conic Sections, Spherical Projections, Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, Mechanical Philosophy, and Descriptive, Physical, and Practical Astronomy.

The object of this course is, first, as a part of general education, to exercise the student in the process of exact reasoning, and thus secure to his mind a thorough logical discipline; and secondly, as a part of special education, to prepare him to apply the mathematical and mechanical knowledge he acquires to various practical purposes.

Suitable text-books are used, but the great aim is to teach the *subject* and not the book. To test the student's knowledge, and also to accustom him to independent and original investigations, questions and problems not found in the text-book are frequently proposed for solution. These exercises give him

a fuller and more accurate knowledge of the subjects to which they pertain than he would otherwise acquire; and in many cases awaken a generous love for science, and incite to more vigorous and persevering efforts in its pursuit.

A large and valuable collection of apparatus belongs to the College, and is used in connection with the instruction in Mechanical Philosophy. Students have an opportunity of performing the experiments themselves, under the direction of the Professor.

The well furnished Observatory presents peculiar advantages for the study of Astronomy. The student here becomes familiar with the construction and use of the instruments, and their various delicate adjustments. With the transit-instrument, in connection with the electro-magnetic register, he is enabled to note the time of the meridian passage of a celestial body to the hundredth part of a second; and with the equatorial telescope nebulae are solved and millions of stars brought into view that are invisible to the unassisted eye.

In the College library there is a valuable collection of mathematical works. If the more advanced students are disposed to become acquainted with Peirce's *Analytical Mechanics*, *La Places' Mecanique Celeste*, *Gauss's Theoria Motus*, or the *Quaternions of Hamilton*, they have here an opportunity of doing so.

Any person wishing to enter upon the above course, should come with a thorough knowledge of Arithmetic and the elements of Algebra.

MORAL, POLITICAL, AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

In the Department of English Literature and Natural Science the method of instruction aims at making the lessons, whatever the subject, as nearly as may be, practical. In Moral or Political Science, for example, the principle is illustrated and enforced by applying it to the practices and the wants of every day life. If the subject be Natural Science, the student is brought into direct communication with the objects studied; so

that Nature becomes her own interpreter; her great volume supplying abundant types and analogies to illustrate the teachings of the class-book.

The facilities for this kind of instruction, already in possession of the College, are highly creditable, and are annually becoming more ample; the Mineralogical Cabinet, for example, contains 2700 specimens, and the Geological Cabinet about 2400; together, over 5000. In Zoology, less has been done; yet a beginning has been made, and many valuable specimens are already in possession of the Institution. These collections, together with illustrations by diagrams, models, and maps, enable the teacher to occupy the time allotted to these studies, in a manner at the same time profitable and pleasant to the student, and satisfactory to himself.

The course in the important study of Chemistry, embraces recitations in Inorganic Chemistry, occupying the greater part of one term, and accompanied with daily exercise in a Laboratory fitted up for this purpose, and well furnished with material and apparatus. Here, students are required to conduct with their own hands, under the direction and supervision of the Professor, experiments illustrative of the day's lesson; thus familiarizing them, by actual practice, with the principles and laws of the science, as well as obtaining dexterity in chemical manipulation; advantages not usually enjoyed in a collegiate course of instruction.

The study of the Physics of Chemistry, and of Organic Chemistry, occupies a considerable portion of another term, and is accompanied with experiments.

In the study of History, each recitation is connected with the study of the Civil and Physical Geography embraced in the lesson; the pupil being required to come to his recitation prepared to delineate upon the black-board, the region of country to which the lesson refers. Thus, by associating in the mind of the learner, what are so intimately connected in nature—the history of a people and their geographical position—he is greatly assisted in acquiring, and especially in retaining, a knowledge of both.

In the class-room, great care is taken to avoid mere memoriter recitations ; for this mode of lesson-learning, however agreeable to the pupil who has been thus indulged, and however satisfactory to the inexperienced parent or spectator, is usually attended with an imperfect understanding, and often with little comprehension of what was material in the lesson. The Faculty take this opportunity to express their strong regret, that at a time when mental culture has been so far advanced, when the best minds of the age have shed so bright a light on the path of the intelligent educator of youth, this pernicious system should so extensively prevail, not in our elementary schools only, but in many of higher pretension.

RHETORIC, LOGIC, AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

The recitations in these important studies are conducted by the Professor of Classical Literature, and are continued through the first term of the Junior and the second term of the Senior years. Occasional exercises in the composition of themes are required ; and sufficient instruction is given in Declamation to put the student in the right way of self-improvement. The annual exhibition, at the end of the first term of the Junior year, gives the several members of that class the opportunity of original composition in Latin, Greek, or English, or of translation into Latin and Greek from some other language, and also of the public delivery of their compositions. Original exercises in the three languages named are also required of the graduating class at commencement.

LECTURES.

In the English Department, besides daily class-room recitations and oral instruction, Lectures, during the collegiate course, are given on the following subjects, accompanied with illustrations and experiments, viz.: Chemistry ; Geology ; Zoology ; the History of Civilization in Europe in the Middle Ages ; American Archaeology ; and Moral Science.

The Professor in the Classical Department has lectured, in the last five years, on the Geography, Monuments, and early history of Greece and Italy; Greek Literature; Roman Literature; European Scenes and Institutions; Mental Philosophy; and English Literature.

The Professor of Mathematics has lectured on Astronomy, and other subjects connected with his Department.

DRAWING.

Instruction in the best methods of Perspective and Mechanical Drawing is given by a competent teacher. The great importance of this study is but just beginning to be recognized in our community.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

In addition to the daily readings of the Holy Scriptures, recitations in them are required of each student once a week. In the last two years of the course there are recitations weekly in the Greek Testament. Gurney's Observations, and a treatise on Biblical Antiquities, are also studied in the Junior and Senior years.

DISCIPLINE.

In the discipline of the College, while the executive officers endeavor to promote habits of order and regularity, they aim to do this in a spirit of kindness and forbearance. Such restraints only are imposed as are deemed necessary to attain this end, as well as to secure the students from those temptations which are incident to their situation, removed as they are from the protection and preserving influences of home. In carrying out the discipline, private admonition and appeals to their good sense and conscientious feelings are much relied upon, and in most instances are the only means necessary. Even when this is not the case, the effect is believed to be always salutary.

The situation of the College, remote from cities and large villages, exempts the students from the temptations to which they are exposed in most institutions of the kind, while the supervision that is exercised by the officers is more thorough, in consequence of the regulation which requires all the students punctually to collect for meals and for retiring to bed, as well as at the times of study and recitation. This frequency of intercourse enables the officers to become more intimately acquainted with the habits and dispositions of the students, and is believed to be of great value as an auxiliary means in the government of the College.

Made up from the special reports of the different officers, and adopted by the Faculty.

4th mo. 23d, 1860.

Attest :

THOMAS CHASE,

Registrar.

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers.

*Statement of Account of HAVERFORD COLLEGE, for the year
ending 2d month 19, 1860.*

EXPENDITURES.

For Salaries,	\$7,400 15	
Wages,	1,946 58	
	<hr/>	\$9,346 73
Provisions,		6,286 58
House and Grounds,		1,179 27
Furniture,		781 08
Stock and Implements,		90 59
Fuel and Light,		1,105 50
Library and Apparatus,		215 93
Clothing and Stationery,		869 22
Incidentals,		608 26
Fire Insurance,		48 56
Office Expenses and Printing, &c.,		175 04
Suspended Debt account,		256 20
		<hr/>
		20,962 96

RECEIPTS.

For Lehigh Scrip sold on general account,	618 00	
Dividend on Lehigh Stock,	18 00	
Board and Tuition,	18,313 09	
	<hr/>	18,949 09

Balance against the College, to be charged to account of
the Fund, \$2,013 87

N. B.—During the past year, in accordance with the direction of the Board of Managers, all debts contracted by the Institution have been paid off monthly in cash; in consequence of this change from the plan previously pursued, the liabilities of the year, as well as those belonging to previous years, so far as they have been ascertained, have been discharged, thus making the amount of expenditures unusually heavy.

Statement of the HAVERFORD FARM Account, for the eleven months ending 3d month 19, 1860.

EXPENDITURES.

For Salary and Wages, Provisions, &c., .	\$1,880 00
Live Stock,	1,550 49
Wagons, Machines, Ploughs, and other im- plements,	1,058 90
Furniture for Farm House,	944 21
Hay and Feed for Stock,	868 83
Wheat Crop (bought in the ground),	252 00
Improvements, Fencing, &c.,	845 49
Building Ice House,	316 26
Seed Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c.,	85 00
Manure,	51 70
Taxes,	107 09
Estimated loss of Interest on out- lay as above,	\$150 00
And on value of Farm, or Rent,	500 00
	<hr/> 650 00
	<hr/> \$8,609 97

RECEIPTS.

For Produce, &c., furnished the College, .	\$1,351 89
Labor, &c., " "	393 99
Cash received for Board, and for Produce, &c., sold,	1,166 95
	<hr/> 2,912 83
Balance against the Farm account,	\$5,697 14

INVENTORY, 3d mo. 19, 1860.

Stock, Implements, and Produce on hand, esti- mated at	\$3,275 00
Furniture and Provisions,	841 00
	<hr/> \$4,116 00

Statement of Receipts and Payments on the Income Account of
 "THE FUND."

1860. Received for Interest, Dividends, Rents, &c.,	\$3,199 84
" Paid for Board and Tuition of Students on the Fund,	2,935 04
Balance,	<u>\$264 80</u>

Inventory of HAVERFORD FUND.

PHILADELPHIA, 4th month 20, 1860.

GROUND RENTS.

Payable by Thos. S. Sterr,	\$5,500 00
" " Mark B. Wendell,	4,000 00

BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Nicholas Guilbert,	2,500 00
	<u>\$12,000 00</u>

LEHIGH NAVIGATION CO.

58 shares Stock, at \$52.00,	3,016 00
Mortgage Loan, at par,	15,218 75
	<u>18,234 75</u>

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION CO.

5 shares Common Stock, at \$8.00,	40 00
38 " Preferred " " 17.75,	674 50
\$2743.33 Mortgage Loan, " 72.25,	1,982 06
74.00 Boat Loan,	74 00
	<u>2,770 56</u>

MINE HILL RAILROAD.

125 shares Stock, at \$58.00,	7,250 00
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MORRIS CANAL CO.

2 first Mortgage Bonds, at \$92.50,	1,850 00
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PERSONAL OBLIGATIONS,	5,960 00
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DWELLING HOUSE.

For use of Teachers, at cost,	2,190 00
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\$50,255 31

HAVERFORD SCHOLARSHIPS.

In the year 1846, Haverford School having been temporarily suspended, it became evident that it would be difficult to sustain it in conformity with the original design, without the aid of a fund securely invested, the income of which should be applicable to its support. By great efforts, and by the extraordinary liberality of a number of Friends, chiefly those residing in Philadelphia and New Bedford, (Mass.,) the sum of fifty thousand dollars was obtained and invested. The conditions on which this money was contributed were, that the income should be applied to meet the deficiency in the ordinary receipts to defray the cost of sustaining the Institution, and to support at the School young men who were unable to educate themselves at Haverford, and whose parents had not the means to do so.

The amount which can be applied to gratuitous instruction and support of students at the College, it will be seen, depends on the portion of each year's income remaining after the deficiency above alluded to has been supplied.

The Managers, desirous to make this fund productive of the greatest good to friends on this continent, decided that its use should be restricted to members of our Religious Society, who were desirous to devote themselves to teaching; and as the influence for good of such students, both at the College and in their profession, must very much depend, not only on the ability which they possess, but on their moral and religious character, it was decided, that those should be selected who were able to furnish the highest testimonials of progress in their studies, and of character fitting them for the responsible profession of teachers.

To obtain the information required before selecting young men to enjoy the benefit of these scholarships, the following regulations have been adopted:—

1. At the Meeting of the Board of Managers in the Third month of each year, the number of students who can be admitted on the fund at the opening of the ensuing Winter term, will be decided on, and notice given by the Secretary, in "*Friends' Review*."

2. Applications will be received from members of the Society of Friends, who have not the means of paying for their board and tuition at the College; these applications must, in all cases, state the inten-

tion of the applicants to devote themselves to teaching, and must be accompanied by such testimonials of character as can be procured, and by the written guarantee of some responsible Friend, for the prompt payment at the middle and close of each term, of all charges, except for board and tuition; and also, with the name of some competent teacher, or other Friend, who will undertake to conduct the written Examination of the applicant in the manner prescribed.

3. To the person named, or some other teacher, a series of Questions, prepared by the Professors of Haverford College, on the studies of the Academical and third junior year, will be forwarded; and the applicant is to write his answers to as many of them as he can, in the presence of the Examiner, and without assistance from books or otherwise, or any previous knowledge of the Questions.

4. The answers thus given and attested by the signature of the Examiner, are to be forwarded on or before the 1st of the Seventh month, together with the original printed sheet of Questions, to the "Superintendent of Haverford College, West Haverford, Delaware Co., Penna." No copy of the Questions is in any case to be retained.

5. On receiving the Answers, the Faculty of the College will carefully compare them; and from such applicants as are best prepared by their previous studies to enter the third junior or more advanced class, will select the number which can be admitted, and forward their names to the Committee on Instruction for its decision.

6. Admission will be granted by the Committee to such of the successful candidates as it is satisfied will exert a favorable influence at the College. The Committee reserves the right to reject any applicant who may have passed the Examinations successfully, if it is of the judgment that his connection with the College will not be beneficial to his fellow-students.

7. The successful student will be admitted for one year, subject to the rules respecting matriculation, and to the prompt payment of all charges incurred; and on their application in writing to the Committee on Instruction, at its meeting in the Sixth month of each year, they may, at the discretion of the Committee, be continued as it shall see fit.

8. Every student admitted on the fund, who shall have completed the course of study and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, may be required, subject to the discretion of the Managers, to remain one year at the Institution, for the purpose of practising in teaching, as an Assistant Instructor, for a compensation not exceeding \$100 a year and his board.

Third month 4th, 1859.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

THIS Institution is open for the admission of the sons of Friends, and of others, who desire their children to be educated in conformity with the principles of our Religious Society.

The Managers believe that the arrangements which have been made, will enable them to carry out, in accordance with the original design of the Institution, a thorough and liberal Course of instruction, with constant reference to moral training, and the promotion of an attachment to the Christian principles of the Society of Friends. The following Studies are required for admission into the Third Junior, or lowest of the College classes, viz. : Arithmetic, Algebra, (*Alsop's First Lessons.*) Latin Grammar, (*Andrews and Stoddard.*) Latin Reader, (*Andrews.*) Cæsar, (*Andrews.*) Greek Grammar, (*Crosby or Sophocles.*) Greek Reader, (*Jacob or Felton.*) Geography, English Grammar, (*Brown.*) Elements of History, Physiology, English Composition and Elocution. Those who are not prepared in these Studies will pursue them in the ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT. The Studies of the respective Collegiate Classes will be as follows :

THIRD JUNIOR CLASS.

MATHEMATICS.—Geometry, (*Euclid.*) Algebra, (*Alsop.*) Plane Trigonometry, (*Alsop.*)

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.—Greek Testament. The Anabasis of Xenophon, (*Owen.*) Greek Syntax, (*Crosby.*) Greek Prose Composition, (*Arnold.*) Virgil, (*Schmitz or Gould.*) Latin Prosody. Latin Prose Composition, (*Arnold.*)

ENGLISH LITERATURE, ETC.—English Compositions. Universal History, (*Weber.*) Chemistry, (*Stockhardt.*) Geology, commenced, (*Hitchcock.*) Drawing.

SECOND JUNIOR CLASS.

MATHEMATICS.—Surveying, (*Alsop.*) Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, and Spherical Projections, (*Lewis.*) Descriptive Astronomy, (*Robinson.*)

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.—The Iliad or Odyssey of Homer. Greek Prose Composition. Cicero's Orations, (*Johnson.*) Livy, (*Lincoln.*) Latin Prose Composition.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, ETC.—Geology continued. Physical Geography, (*Guyot.*) Organic Chemistry, (*Johnson.*) Evidences of Christianity, (*Paley.*) Zoology, (*Lectures.*) Drawing.

JUNIOR CLASS.

MATHEMATICS. — Analytical Geometry, (*Robinson.*) Calculus, (*Robinson.*)

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.—Sophocles or Euripides. Demosthenes on the Crown, (*Champlin.*) Horace, (*Lincoln.*) Tacitus's Histories, or Germania and Agricola, (*Tyler.*)

ENGLISH LITERATURE, ETC. — Rhetoric, (*Whately.*) Logic, (*Whately.*) Political Economy. The Law of Nations and American Law, (*Kent.*) Themes. Drawing.

SENIOR CLASS.

MATHEMATICS.—Natural Philosophy, (*Olmsted.*) Optics, (*Olmsted.*) Practical Astronomy, (*Loomis.*)

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.—Thucydides, (*Owen.*) Æschylus or Sophocles. Greek Compositions. Cicero's Tusculan Disputations, I., (*Chase.*) Horace's Art of Poetry, (*Lincoln.*) The Captivi of Plautus. Latin Compositions and Extemporalia.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, ETC.—Moral Philosophy, (*Dymond.*) Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, (*Butler.*) Lectures on Modern History, (*Arnold.*) Mental Philosophy, (*Haven.*)

Instruction will be given in Linear and Perspective Drawing.

Facilities will be afforded for the Study of several branches of Natural History, aided by an extensive collection of Minerals, Fossils, &c.

Students who have completed the full Course, will be subjected to a written examination on all the studies, and should the prescribed conditions be fulfilled, and their moral character be unexceptionable, will receive the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Recitations from the Holy Scriptures will be required of all the Students.

As the object of this Institution is to afford an education to the youth of our Religious Society, consistent with its principles, the Officers are expected to have this important concern mainly in view, and by example and precept, encourage the scholars to plainness in

dress and address, and endeavor to instill into their minds a love and esteem for our doctrines and testimonies. The Students are required to dress consistently with the simplicity of our profession.

Students will not be admitted for a period less than one year.

The College Commencement takes place on the second Fourth-day in the Seventh month, and the Winter Term begins nine weeks thereafter, and continues twenty weeks. The Summer Term begins three weeks from the end of the Winter Term, and closes on Commencement Day.

There are two Vacations, one of three weeks succeeding the Winter Term, and one of nine weeks following the Summer Term.

Public Examinations will take place at the close of each Term. The Students are expected to make all necessary arrangements during the Vacations, as they are not expected to be absent during the Terms, unless on account of the sickness of themselves or near relatives, or for other urgent reasons satisfactory to the Superintendent.

Applications for admission must be made to the Secretary of the Board of Managers at the office in Philadelphia. The age of the applicant, his previous studies and the place of worship he attends must be stated, and his correct moral character be attested by the certificate of his last Teacher. The result of his application will be communicated to the applicant; and persons thus notified of their admission will be considered responsible for the amount charged for Board and Tuition for that Term.

Parents intending to remove their sons from the College at the close of any Term, will be required to give six weeks' notice of such intention to the Superintendent; and in case of failure to give such notice, their places will be considered as engaged for the Term next ensuing, and payment be required accordingly.

The Receipts for Board and Tuition having been insufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the College, the charge for Students will be \$300 per annum, payable as follows, viz.:—\$100 at the opening of each Term, and \$50 at the middle of each. Payments may be made to the Superintendent at the College, or at the Office, No. 109 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

The next Winter Term will begin on Fourth-day, the 12th of Ninth month, 1860.

By direction of the Managers,

CHARLES YARNALL, *Secretary*.

The attention of Parents as well as Students is particularly requested to the following Laws of the College, which will be strictly enforced:

OF ADMISSIONS AND MATRICULATIONS.

Rule 1.—Candidates for admission, accepted by the Board of Managers, will be examined by the Faculty, and placed in such classes as they may be found prepared to join.

Rule 2.—Every person admitted shall, before entering upon his studies, receive a printed copy of the Rules relating to the conduct of the Students, and shall carefully read the same; after which he shall sign the following declaration, viz.: “I hereby declare, that having been admitted into Haverford College, it is my determined purpose to obey all its laws.”

Rule 3.—Every person admitted as a Student, shall be considered as on probation for the first Term of his connection with the Institution. If, during the time of his probation, he shall fail to exhibit a satisfactory degree of diligence in study, and disposition to good order, or if, upon any other ground, it be deemed by the Faculty not advisable that he should become a member of the College, the case shall be submitted to the Committee of Instruction, and if they concur, his connection with the Institution shall cease.

Rule 4.—Every person who shall have passed his probation in a satisfactory manner, shall receive a Certificate of Matriculation as a member of the College, in full standing.

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE STUDENTS.

Rule 1.—All the Students must be present in time for the Morning recitations on the days appointed for the opening of the Terms, unless prevented by illness, attested by the certificate of a physician, or the death of a near relative. New Students must present themselves on the morning of the preceding day, for the purpose of being examined and classified.

Rule 7.—All books or periodicals, when sent or brought to the College, shall be submitted to the Faculty, and none shall be retained by any Student, unless with its approval. No newspaper shall be received by the Students, and those furnished by the Managers shall be in the Students' parlor only.

Rule 8.—The Students are to dress consistently with the simplicity of our Religious profession, and in other respects to endeavour to conduct themselves in conformity with the Christian principles and testimonies of the Society of Friends.

Every article of dress *must* be marked with the Student's name *in full*.

Clothing, as well as some other articles not consistent with the Rules, having been brought to the College, it becomes necessary to state distinctly, that such articles will not be permitted to remain in the possession of the Students, unless after alteration; the expense of such alteration, or of new clothing, if needful, will be charged in account.

It is desired that all the Students may be provided with umbrellas, and cloaks or overcoats.

Ample provision being made for the supply of every reasonable want of the Students, it is particularly requested that no articles of food of any description be sent to them by their friends, and that no money be furnished to Students by parents or guardians; when it is especially desired by them, the Superintendent will advance such small amounts as he may deem proper, and charge them in account.

Parents are particularly requested to have attention given to their sons' teeth before sending them to the College, and during vacations; as much inconvenience has resulted from frequent applications for leave of absence on this account.

NOTICE TO VISITORS.

It is particularly requested that visits be not made to the Institution on the First-day of the week.

CAUTION TO PARENTS.

The Managers of Haverford College have noticed with regret, that notwithstanding the request in the Circular that money should not be furnished to the Students by their parents or friends, many of them continue to be supplied to an extent which seriously interferes with the discipline of the Institution.

It has ever been an object of primary importance with the Managers, to promote the moral and religious improvement of the Students, They are persuaded, that unless the formation of habits of self-control and of submission to authority, and the sense of right keep pace with their literary improvement, the latter will contribute little to their true welfare, if indeed it does not become a means to aid their downward progress. It has been the experience of those who have had the control of young men separated from the restraints of home, that few things expose them to greater temptations, than the possession of money,—it fosters the habit of self-indulgence; it stimulates the appetite; it gives an influence wholly apart from any desert of its

possessor ; and thus often renders the Student, whom parental fondness has unwisely trusted, an injury to others, while he is himself in eminent danger of disappointing the hopes of his friends.

The efforts of the Officers cannot prevent it from being attended with great hazard ; and it often renders restriction unavoidable, which might otherwise not be required.

With a determination on the part of the Board to furnish every thing essential to the comfort of the Students, there can seldom be a necessity for placing money in their hands,—and on the few occasions when it may be needed, it might be furnished by the Superintendent, if authorized by parents, in such small sums as he may deem proper.

The Managers are therefore again obliged to impress this subject upon the parents and friends of the Students, and to remind them, that should the practice of furnishing the Students with money be continued, it may become the duty of the Board to decline the re-admission of those, whose influence has in consequence been found to be injurious to their associates.

Philadelphia, 1860.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION IN THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The managers of Haverford School Association are desirous of again calling the attention of Friends, and especially of those who are about to provide for the distribution of their Estates after their decease, to the great importance of the Fund under the care of the Board, for the gratuitous education of Young Men for Teachers. Limited as are the means thus provided for this object, it is difficult to estimate the influence for good which has through this agency been exerted upon the Schools under the care of Friends.

In all the Yearly Meeting Schools on this continent, young men who have received the benefit of this endowment are, and have for years past, occupied important positions. In many other Schools under the care of Friends, teachers thus trained are exerting a highly useful influence—while in social circles they are diffusing a taste for the acquisition of knowledge, scarcely less important than their professional services as teachers. The plan pursued by the Board, of subjecting candidates for admission on the Fund, to a written examination as a common test, and giving the preference to those who are the best prepared in the studies of the course, is calculated to exert a useful influence both on the Students in Friends' Schools, and on those institutions. Admission to Haverford, is thus offered as a prize to the most deserving, and the effect cannot but be most salutary throughout the range of the Society in this country. The demand for teachers educated at Haverford is constantly increasing, and were it in the power of the Managers to offer admission to a larger number of young Friends, who are unable to pay the cost of education at the College, not only would a greater number of individuals be benefited, but the cause of education be essentially promoted.

It cannot be needful to dwell on the importance of sound and comprehensive instruction to the members of our Religious Society. But it is well to remember, that education is making rapid progress in the community at large, and that it cannot be safe for Friends to fall below the standard which that progress is continually advancing.

It is therefore earnestly to be desired, that those to whom the means have been given, should appropriate a portion of their estates to a fund which, it is believed, will continue to be a blessing to the Society at large, and aid in the dissemination of its Christian principles.

CHARTER AND SUPPLEMENTS.

An Act to establish a Seminary by the name of "Haverford School Association."

WHEREAS, a number of individuals being desirous of establishing a seminary in which young men shall be instructed in the liberal arts and sciences, have associated together: *And whereas*, the establishment of such a seminary would tend to diffuse information, and promote the public good:

Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That* Thomas P. Cope, Thomas C. James, Samuel Bettle, Isaac Davis, and Daniel B. Smith, and their associates and successors forever, be, and they are hereby created and made a body politic and corporate in deed and in law, by the name, style and title of "Haverford School Association," and by the same shall have perpetual succession, and are hereby made able and capable in law to have, purchase, receive, take, hold, possess, enjoy, and retain to them and their successors, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, stock, goods, chattels, and effects, of what kind, nature, quality, or condition soever, whether real or personal, by gift, grant, demise, bargain and sale, devise, bequest, testament, legacy, or by any other mode of conveyance or transfer whatever, (*Provided* the yearly income arising from the same and subject to the annual disposition of the said association, shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, money of the United States,) and the same to give, grant, bargain, sell, demise, convey, assure, transfer, alien, and dispose of to others for the whole or any less estate than they have in the same. And also to improve and augment the same, in such manner and form as the said association by their by-laws and regulations shall order and direct, and shall and may apply the same, with the rents, issues and profits, income and interest of such estate, and the money arising from the sales or alienation of any part thereof, to the use, ends, intents, and purposes of their institution, according to the rules, orders, regulations, and constitution of the said association, as fully and effectually as any

natural person, or body politic and corporate within this state, by the laws and constitution of the commonwealth can do and perform. And the said association, by the name, style and title aforesaid, shall and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended in all courts of law and equity within this commonwealth or elsewhere, and also to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at their pleasure, and also to ordain, establish, change, and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as to them shall seem meet, not being contrary to the laws and constitution of this commonwealth, and generally to do and execute all and singular the acts, matters and things which to the said corporation shall or may appertain. *Provided always*, that if the aforesaid association shall take or apply to the erection or support of their said school or association, or for any other purpose, any of the property, real or personal, which now is or heretofore has been held in trust for any religious society, then, in that case, their chartered privileges shall cease, determine, and revert to this commonwealth.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the capital stock of the association shall consist of six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and the school may go into operation whenever the sum of forty thousand dollars is subscribed, and the stock shall be transferable in conformity with the rules and by-laws of the corporation. The association shall meet annually at such time and place as it may determine, and twenty members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. Special meetings may be called by the managers at their discretion, and notice shall be given of all the meetings of the association, at least two weeks previous to the time at which they are to be held. The officers of the association shall be a secretary, a treasurer, and twenty-four managers, who shall be chosen by ballot from among the members at their annual meeting; but in case of failure to elect the officers at the stated time, those in office shall so continue until others are chosen. The secretary and treasurer shall be *ex officio*, members of the board of managers. The government and direction of the school, the appointment and employment of teachers and other officers concerned therewith, and the general management of the affairs of the association shall be entrusted to the managers, who shall have power to enact such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the by-laws and regulations of the association, as they shall deem meet and proper.

SECTION. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the following named persons shall be officers of the said corpora-

tion, until the election provided for by this act, viz : Secretary, Henry Cope; Treasurer, Benjamin H. Warder; Managers, Thomas P. Cope, Thomas C. James, Samuel Bettie, Isaac Davis, Isaac Collins, Thomas Kimber, Daniel B. Smith, John Paul, Thomas Evans, Samuel B. Morris, Abraham L. Pennock, Bartholomew Wistar, John Gummere, John G. Hoskins, George Stewardson, Charles Yarnall, Samuel Parsons, John Griseom, Thomas Cock, Samuel F. Mott, Lindley Murray, Gerard T. Hopkins, Joseph King Jr., Benjamin W. Ladd.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no misnomer of the above corporation shall defeat or annul any gift, grant, devise, or bequest to or for the use of the said corporation : *Provided* the intent of the party or parties shall sufficiently appear on the face of the gift, grant, will, or writing, whereby any estate or other interest was intended to pass to the said corporation. *And provided further,* that if the corporation hereby created shall misuse or abuse the privileges hereby granted, this charter shall be null and void.

SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JESSE R. BURDEN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fourth day of April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

GEORGE WOLF.

Secretary's Office, Harrisburg, April 9, 1833.

This is to certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original law on file in this office.

Witness my hand and seal.

JAMES TRIMBLE, *Deputy Secretary.*

A Supplement to an Act to incorporate Haverford School Association passed the fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That Haverford School Association be, and it is hereby authorized to increase the capital stock to a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars; and the managers of said association shall have full power and authority to fill all vacancies caused by death, resignation or otherwise in their board or among the officers of said association

and the persons so elected shall continue in office until the annual meeting of the association next ensuing.

N. MIDDLESWARTH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS CUNINGHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-fifth day of January, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

JOS. RITNER.

"A Supplement to an Act entitled an Act to establish a Seminary by the name of Haverford School Association."

WHEREAS, doubts have arisen whether the Act entitled an Act to establish a Seminary by the name of Haverford School Association, does not make it unlawful for the members of the said incorporated association to alter or repeal any of the rules, orders, regulations and constitution of the said association, as they existed at and immediately before the date of the said Act, for remedy whereof.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That nothing in the said Act shall be deemed to prohibit the members of the said association at any meeting either annual or special from altering, amending or repealing any of the rules, orders, regulations and constitution of the said association as they existed at and immediately before the date of the said Act, and it shall be lawful for the said members or a majority of them to alter, amend or repeal the same accordingly, and to make such changes therein as they shall see fit, anything in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding, Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the said association to pass any rule, order, or regulation contrary to the said Act as hereby explained, or contrary to the laws and constitution of this commonwealth.*

FINDLAY PATTERSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL L. SHERWOOD,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-third day of January, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

FRS. R. SHUNK.

A further Supplement to an Act to establish a Seminary by the name of Haverford School Association, approved the fourth day of April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the corporation now known by the name, style and title of Haverford School Association be authorized to establish and maintain a College for the education of youth and other persons in the various branches of science, literature and the arts. And the Board of Managers of the said association shall have power to confer such degrees in the arts and sciences upon the students of the college and others, when by their proficiency in learning they shall be entitled thereto, as are conferred in other Colleges or Universities in the United States.*

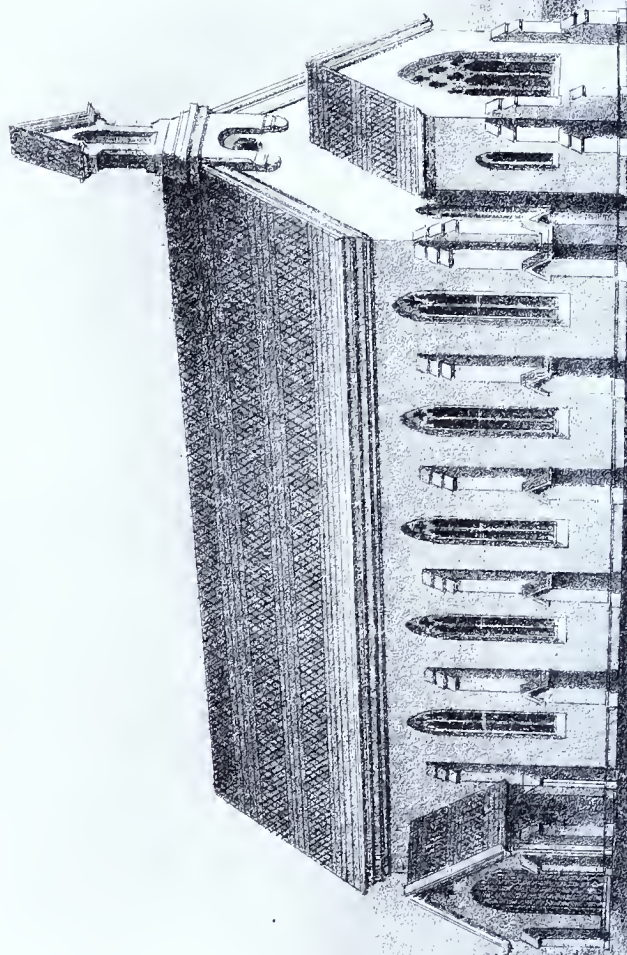
SECTION 2. *That the said association may take and hold real and personal estate of the clear annual value of five thousand dollars in addition to the clear annual value they are now authorized to hold by law.*

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. M. PIATT,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of March, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

JAMES POLLOCK.



Sam^l Sloan, Arch^t Phil^a

J. F. Watson's Lith cor. 4th & Walnut sts. Phil^a

CHAPEL.